# $\label{eq:arima} Arima(order=c(1,\,0,\,0),\,seasonal=c(1,\,0,\,0),\\ method="ML",\,xreg=fourier(.,\,K=2)) \ on \ full \ 2hrs \ ph3$

Barbu Paul - Gheorghe 2018-11-18 19:07:24

#### **Parameters**

Series: 2hrs ph3.

 $\label{eq:Model: Arima(order=c(1, 0, 0), seasonal=c(1, 0, 0), method="ML", xreg=fourier(., K=2)).}$ 

Transformation: identity().

As observations: **FALSE**.

Train days: 7.

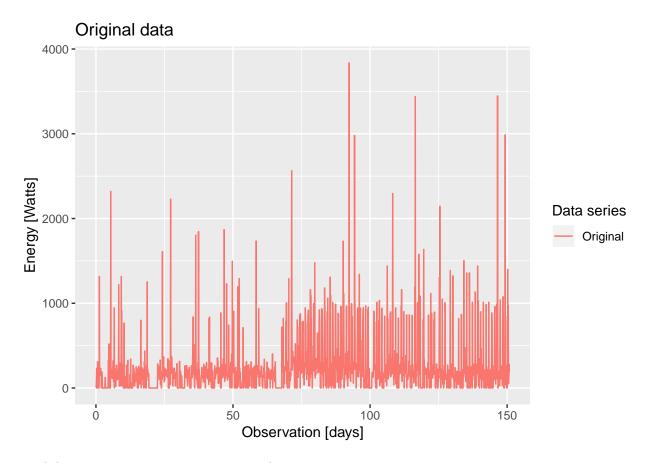
Test days: 3.

xreg: fourier(., h=h, K=2).

Parallel processing: TRUE.

## Original data

The data has been previously cleaned, negative values were made 0.



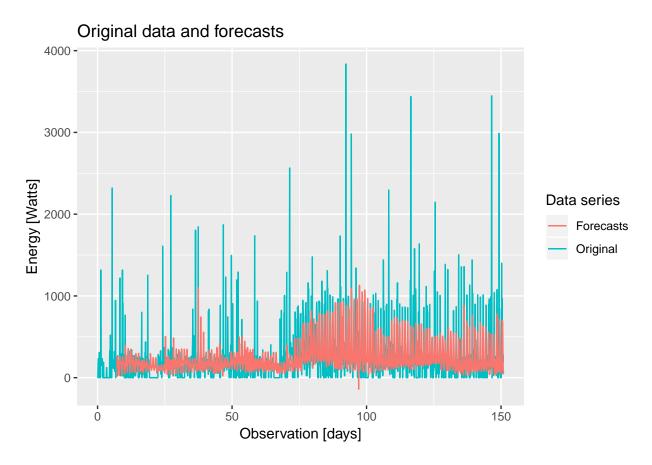
Total data points: 1811 representing 151 days.

Number of data points per day: 12 (gathered once every 120 minutes).

# Forecast data

Time elapapsed for forecasting 144 days (representing 1728 data points), initial training data not taken into account: 6 seconds (0.1 minutes).

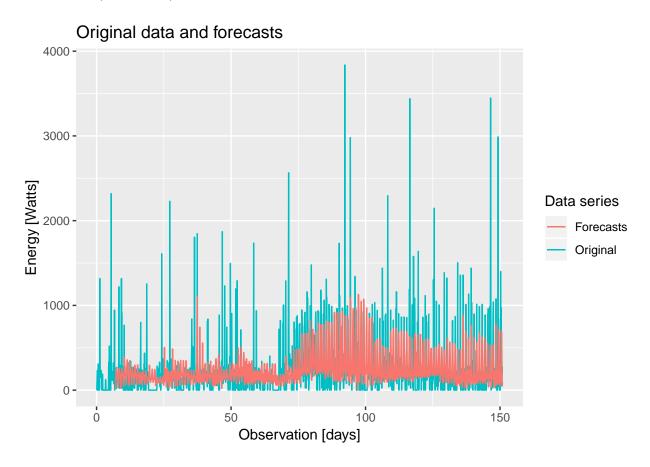
## Forecasts (un-adjusted) plot against the data



#### Accuracy of the un-adjusted forecasts against the data

	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	ACF1	Theil's U
Test set	5.090133	318.8973	182.9156	-Inf	Inf	0.1258203	0

## Forecasts (adjusted) plot against the data



#### Accuracy of the adjusted forecasts against the data

	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	ACF1	Theil's U
Test set	5.008947	318.8454	182.8344	-Inf	$\operatorname{Inf}$	0.1258297	0

#### Future work

• Some models (e.g. with fourier terms for the seasonality) may go into the negative values, this cannot be taken care of during the modelling/forecasting phase with these kind of models (since we cannot control the ampitude of the seasonality in each point) and would have to be corrected after forecasting in order to replace all negative values with zeros